the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the Department of Public Works and Communications, the Department of Public Instruction, and the Department of Labor. The heads of these departments constitute the Cabinet, and in addition to supervising the activities of their respective departments, act as a body, in an advisory capacity to the President of the Commonwealth. It is to be expected that in the future as in the past, the names of these departments and the make-up of the Cabinet will undergo changes.

Executive departments were organized coincident with the implantation of civil authority after the Spanish-American War. Over a span of years four departments were thought sufficient. Gradually the pressure for expansion and division of authority became too great to be resisted, and seven central offices were found necessary where a less number formerly functioned. Likewise, while a cabinet official was formerly able to supervise the offices under him, later this likewise was changed, and each department was given an under-secretary to help his chief, and some departments even claimed to need two or three under-secretaries as assistants.

The nature of the Cabinet was also gradually transformed. The Jones Law required that all executive functions of the government must be under the direct control of the Governor-General. Nevertheless, the Cabinet came to be responsible in part to the Philippine Legislature and the legislative leaders. The members of the Cabinet were appointed by the Governor-General only after consultation with the Filipino

leaders, who restricted their recommendations to persons affiliated with the dominant party. Included among the members of the Cabinet were legislators. The appointees of Governor-General Murphy to the last Cabinet included four members of the Legislature, Senators Teofilo Sison and Elpidio Quirino and Representatives Eulogio Rodriguez and Ramon Torres.

The development of such practices made it difficult to